The Forty-third and Forty-fourth Reports

OF THE

International Institute of China

OR THE

Mission Among the Higher Classes in China

BY

Rev. Gilbert Reid, A.M., D.D.

1919

BV
3410
I56
v.43-44
GTU
Storage

The Forty-third and Forty-fourth Reports

OF

The International Institute of China

OR

The Mission Among the Higher Classes in China

BY

Rev. Gilbert Reid, A.M., D.D.

1919

BV
3410
I56
v.43-44

(Cut out on lines)

To the International Institute,

Shanghai, China.

I subscribe to the Working Fund of the International Institute of China.

Dollars.....

(Name) .....

(Address) .....

.....

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHINA

SANCTION OF THE FORMER IMPERIAL BOARD OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

"We, the Princes and Ministers constituting the Imperial Board of Foreign Affairs, do issue the following instruction in reply:—

"The American Missionary, Gilbert Reid, has many times presented to this Board documents setting forth his views as to the requirements of the times. He has also laid before us proposals for the erection of an Institute of Learning. These papers we have looked over, and find them marked by sagacious insight.

"The said Missionary has lived in China many years, and is intimately acquainted with the state of affairs. His learning penetrates to fundamental principles, and his heart is animated by benevolent motives which are of high praise.

"Besides keeping these documents on file for future reference, we assure the said Missionary that when his plan for the Institute goes into operation, if the actuality answers to the prospectus, producing good and not evil, this Board will, after due investigation, confer additional tokens of approval. In the meantime, let the secretaries of the Board convey to Mr. Reid this expression of our cordial commendation along with his original petition.

"Given (at Peking) under the seal of the Board of Foreign Affairs in the 2nd moon of the 23rd year of Kuang Su (March, 1897)."

SECOND IMPERIAL SANCTION

Under date of December 19, 1909, the Imperial Board of Foreign Affairs, under its official seal, gave formal reply to Rev. Gilbert Reid's petition concerning the International Institute. It recognizes and compliments the work that has been done, and in appreciation contributes Taels 2,000 to help on the work, and bestows an honorific tablet to be hung in the halls of the Institute. It has also Memorialized the Throne, and received an Imperial Edict directing that the Imperial Order of the Yellow Dragon be conferred on Mr. William G. Low, New York City, for his large and repeated gifts to the International Institute.

SANCTION BY THE REPUBLIC

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues this official reply to Dr. Gilbert Reid, Director-in-chief to the International Institute. Documents relating to the expansion of the work of the International Institute have been received and perused. This Institute has been in operation for 20 years, and has dealt with the investigation of the old and the new learning, and with the cultivation of sentiments of concord between China and other countries. These aims have had results. The said Director, with a careful heart, drew up his plan, and with a single mind has persevered ahead, worthy of all commendation. It is incumbent on this Ministry to place the Institute on our registry.

"Given (at Peking) under the seal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Third Year of the Republic, month of July, 17th day (1914)."

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHINA

In association with

The American Association of International Conciliation,
The American Association of Social Service, and
The Fellowship of Reconciliation.

HONORARY MEMBERS

The President, Li Yuan-hung.
Sir Charles Dudgeon.
William G. Low, Esq.
Lü Hai-Huan, Esq.

DIRECTOR-IN-CHIEF

Rev. Gilbert Reid, A.M., D.D.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

HONORARY PRESIDENT

His Ex. Lü Hai-Huan, former Chinese Minister to Germany, Ex-Imperial Commissioner Commercial Treaties, Ex-President Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ex-Comptroller General Chinese Maritime Customs.

PRESIDENT

His Ex. Wu Ting-fang, LL.D., former Chinese Minister to Washington, Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ex-Premier.

Executive Committee

Chairman, Y. C. Tong, Esq.,
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.
Hon. Treasurer, Leonard Everett, Esq., Everett & Co.
F. J. Blom, Esq., Civil Engineer.
M. Hoerter, Esq., formerly of Slevogt & Co.
F. R. Sites, Esq., U. S. Steel Products Export Co.
Mun-yew Chung, Esq., (Yale '83)
Ex-Director-General Shanghai-Nanking Railroad.
Hah Shao-Fu, Esq., Curio Merchant.
Wang I-ting, Esq.,
Chinese Compradore of Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.

Trustees

F. J. Blom, Esq.
Mun-yew Chung, Esq.
C. Stepharius, Esq.
Dr. G. Reid.
Yen Tsze-Chun, Esq.

American Advisory Committee

Chairman, ————
Hon. Secretary, Robert N. Brockway, Esq.,
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. (Summit, N. J.)
Hon. Treasurer, Frank Sullivan Smith, LL.D.,
N. Y. State Board Law Examiners, 60 Wall St., New York.
Bankers, International Banking Corporation,
55 Wall St., New York.
Emil Ahlborn, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Hon. John Barrett, LL.D.,
Director-General Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.
John N. Beach, Esq., Fithian Co., 28 Greene St., New York.
Prof. George H. Blakeslee, Ph.D.,
Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

William H. Booth, Esq., Ex-President Associated Chambers of Commerce of Pacific Coast, Los Angeles, Cal.
Prof. George P. Bristol, Ph.D., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
George W. Coleman, Esq., President Open Forum National Council, Boston, Mass.
George E. Dunham, Esq., Editor "Utica Press", Utica, N. Y.
Rev. Henry W. Dyckman, A.M., Westchester Congregational Church, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D.D., West Park Presbyterian Church, New York.
Prof. Charles P. Fagnani, D.D., Union Theol. Sem., New York.
Rev. William Elliot Griffis, D.D., L.H.D., Lecturer, preacher, author and formerly educationalist in Japan, Ithaca, N. Y.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, D.D., Pastor Community Church, New York.
Alvin S. Johnson, Ph.D., Editor "New Republic", formerly of Leland Stanford University, New York.
Rev. Lee To, Pastor in "Chinatown", President Chinese Benevolent Association, Mott St., New York.
C. P. Ling, A. M., Chinese Sec., Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A., New York.
R. N. Lyman, Esq., Managing Editor, "World", New York.
Rev. Frederick Lynch, D.D., Sec. Church Peace Union, editor "Christian Work", New York.
Reuben L. Maynard, Esq., Lawyer, 141 Broadway, New York.
James G. McDonald, Esq., Chairman League of Free Nations, New York.
Darwin J. Meserole, Esq., Lawyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Abbot Low Mills, Esq., Pres. 1st National Trust Co., Portland, Ore.
Rev. John N. Mills, D.D., Lecturer on Missions, Washington, D. C.

Henry Raymond Mussey, Esq.,
Editor "The Nation", New York.
Rev. Joseph Fort Newton, D.D., Litt. D., Church of Divine Paternity, New York, formerly of City Temple, London.
Hon. Thomas H. Norton, Ph.D., Sc.D., in Consular service 1900-14, chemical expert Dept. of Commerce,
New Haven, Conn.
Rev. George F. Pentecost, D.D., LL.D.,
Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. Henry A. Porter, A.M.,
Presbyterian Church, Ovid, N. Y.
Hon. George E. Pritchard, Esq., ex-Judge Oneida Co.,
Utica, N. Y.
Rev. John Herman Randall, D.D.,
Co-Pastor Community Church, New York.
Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, LL.D.,
President Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Prof. William R. Shepherd, Ph.D.,
Columbia University, New York.
Prof. Frederick Starr, Sc.D.,
Anthropologist, Chicago University.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, LL.D., Litt. D., Ex-Pres. Hamilton College, Rome, N. Y.
Rev. J. T. Sunderland, D.D., Author, lecturer and preacher,
New York.
Prof. William P. Trent, LL.D., D.C.L.,
Columbia University, New York.
George C. Warren, Esq., Pres. Brooklyn Federation New Church Clubs, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Charles W. Wendte, D.D., Organizer International Congress of Free Christians, Boston, Mass.
Prof. Frederick Wells Williams,
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Gen. James H. Wilson, Cavalry Commander Civil War, on China Relief Expedition, Wilmington, Del.
Rev. Charles Wood, D.D., Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C.
Henry J. Wright, Esq., Editor "Globe and Commercial Advertiser", New York.
C. F. Yao, Esq., Ton-Ying & Co., 665 Fifth Ave., New York.

Permanent Members

(Taels 500 and upward.)

Dr. A. H. F. Barbour,	Edinburgh.
Mrs. Perkins Bass,	Boston.
Samuel S. Childs, Esq.,	New York.
William G. Low, Esq.,	New York.
Robert M. Olyphant, Esq.,	New York.
Miss Mabel Slade (Mrs. Arbuthnot),	London.
Rev. Gilbert Reid,	Shanghai.
George B. Dodwell, Esq.,	London.
Sir Charles Dudgeon,	London.
Arthur C. James, Esq.,	New York.
Cleveland H. Dodge, Esq.,	New York.
Silk Guild,	Shanghai.
Ex-Viceroy Chou Fu,	Tientsin.
Ex-Viceroy Wei Kuang-t'ao,	Changsha.
Taotai Sun Chih-chai,	Shanghai.
His Ex. Li Ching-fong,	Shanghai.
Fan Ching-Shih, Esq.,	Shanghai.
His Ex. Wu Ting-fang,	Shanghai.
Taotai Hsu Erh-ku,	Shanghai.
Yü Sez-shan, Esq.,	Shanghai.
Sia Tsz-nan, Esq.,	Shanghai.
Opium Guild,	Shanghai.
Huang Ping-jung, Esq.,	Foochow.

Taotai Chiang Hsin-chih,	Shanghai.
Taotai Yen Tsze-chun,	Shanghai.
Imperial Board of Foreign Affairs,	Peking.
Chang Yin-tang,	Tientsin.

Ladies' International Club

Honorary Presidents—Madam Wu Ting-fang, Mrs. C. S. Lobingier.

Presidents—Mrs. Y. C. Tong, Mrs. Gilbert Reid.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Yen Shao-fang, Madam Thue.

Honorary Treasurer—Frau R. Gerngross.

Honorary Secretary—Mrs. Tong Shao-yi.

REGULATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHINA

(AS SANCTIONED THREE TIMES BY CHINESE GOVERNMENT.)

1. The Aim of the Institute

1. The prime aim of the International Institute, in its organization and workings, is the welfare of China and the Chinese people.

2. The second aim is to promote harmony between Chinese and foreigners, and between Christians and non-Christians.

3. The third aim is to impart instruction and to extend enlightenment, seeking so to enlarge the wisdom and stimulate the activity of the higher classes, that from them reformatory influences may flow down to the masses of the people.

4. Of all the social relations of the Institute righteouness will be held as the basis. It is hoped that through encouragement given to morals and the pursuit of truth, the teachings of the past may be widened and new wisdom may be obtained for the renovation of the people.

2. The Work of the Institute

1. The Institute will cultivate friendly intercourse among educated men of the higher classes, by whose cordial approval it is hoped to conciliate the goodwill of the whole people and to remove the barriers which now separate the Chinese from foreigners.

2. To this end there will be provided special reception rooms, in which the better class of Chinese and foreigners may meet each other, thus bringing about in due time, with benefit to all, more cordial feeling and harmony in international relations.

3. The Institute, so far as possible, will seek to facilitate friendliness in the different provinces between Chinese officials and gentry on the one side, and Western scholars and missionaries on the other, that through the cordial relations which are thus brought about, friction may diminish and peace prevail between Christians and non-Christians.

4. A library and reading-rooms will be established, where standard books, ancient and modern, of greatest political and educational value, may be collected, and to which students of different countries may have access.

5. This Institute will prepare and publish papers, books, and periodicals suited to the times, as well as select and circulate useful documents derived from other sources, as a means of producing among the people of China beneficial and reformatory results.

6. Classes will be arranged for Chinese scholars where such instruction may be given in matters of political science pertaining to the inter-relation of nations, as will enable Chinese officials to manage without annoyance or complication foreign affairs and cases connected with missions.

7. Classes of foreign languages may also be formed for sons of the better families as their needs shall determine.

8. A museum will be established for the collection and exhibition of apparatus, models, products and curiosities of different countries, and thus enable the Chinese to add to their knowledge of books, and to learn the best methods for making China prosperous and strong.

9. A convenient lyceum will be erected for bringing together scholars of China and the West, where provision will be made for musical and other suitable entertainments and for lectures and discussions on such themes as tend to the uplifting of the people.

10. The Institute will also, in whatever way may appear desirable, seek to ameliorate the physical condition of the people as well as to promote their moral and intellectual welfare.

3. The Management of the Institute

1. The Staff or active members of the Institute will consist of a certain number of foreigners and Chinese, who will undertake the regular work of the Institute in accordance with the regulations. As necessary to appointment, the Chinese members must understand a Western language and Western learning, and foreign members must after a few years' residence in China be familiar with Chinese usages and character. All the duties connected with the workings of the Institute will be determined by conference of the members of the Staff.

2. From among the active members forming the Staff, and by them one will be selected to be Director-in-chief. In case of difference between the members a decision will be made by the Director. He will be responsible for the account of all receipts and expenditures and will issue a financial statement twice a year to be in harmony with a careful and orderly management.

3. A certain number of persons of different nationalities will be selected at the place where the Institute is located as Advisory Council. All the main matters of the Institute must first be presented to the Council for approval before carried into effect. The financial statement must be submitted for examination to prevent any unauthorized use of funds. Should the Director manage the affairs contrary to the general wish, the Council will deliberate on the matter and indicate and direct the proper course.

4. All persons in any province of China connected with any church or benevolent association, (or in other countries) who are in sympathy with the work of the Institute and ready to co-operate, may enter into communication by letter and be enrolled as Associate Members. (Annual fee of $10.00.)

5. Any person who will contribute the sum of twenty dollars per annum will be classed as Subscribing Member. His views concerning the general operation of the Institute may also be communicated by letter and will be duly considered. (Such member has voting powers.)

6. Should there be encouragement to extend the operations of the Institute, branch Halls may be established in other places and provinces as opportunity may offer, under the general supervision of the Associate Members.

7. In the case of other worthy and benevolent institutions in unison with the scope of the Institute, all possible help will be extended them in the spirit of true harmony.

8. Trustees to the number of three or more will be appointed to be solely responsible for the property of the Institute and to exercise their trust with economy and an eye to the general good.

DIRECTOR'S FORTY-THIRD AND FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

New York, October 15th, 1919.

These two semi-annual reports united in one not only relate incidents of the year since October 15, 1918, concerning the International Institute of China and the Director-in-chief, temporarily sojourning in the United States, but must touch briefly on features of the Institute's progress since its initia-

tion in Peking twenty-five years ago in 1894, during the China-Japan war. Were the interplay of the forces of East and West less abnormal, as the result of the Great War, it would have been possible and also a great pleasure to celebrate in China the twenty-fifth anniversary of a new experiment in practical missions, a mission among the Higher Classes in China. As circumstances determine, it is possible to give only casual reference to personal experiences, the ups and downs, the light and shadow of a quarter of a century.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary

When the director projected his scheme in the autumn of 1894, as an independent enterprise—independent both of control and support—he had a little over $1,000 for the support of the work and himself. Today the property of the Institute in Shanghai is valued at over $100,000, while during the period of twenty-five years as much as $150,000 have been collected for working expenses of the different departments of the staff and of the maintenance of the property. Recognition is due and is gladly rendered. First to a kind Providence and then to all friends of every creed and of various nations who have helped, encouraged and counselled.

The aims of the Institute have not altered with altered circumstances. There has only been an alteration as to which aim should receive the greatest emphasis. It has been, and will continue to be, a question of relative values. It is to be hoped that the Institute will not desert any of the aims with which it was started. The first aim has been primarily and all the time the welfare of China and the Chinese people. The second aim has been cultivation of cordial and friendly relations between adherents of different religious faiths and between Chinese and other nationals residing in China. The third aim has been to utilize, in accordance with Chinese usage, the influence of the most influential, commonly spoken of as

the higher classes, for the benefit of the masses or those who are less fortunate. The fourth aim has been the diffusion of righteousness and truth, of enlightenment and sound learning, in whatever form and among whatever people they may be found.

The third aim, that of reaching the higher classes in China, was the initial move when the name of the scheme was the Mission among the Higher Classes of China. The form of work as conducted in Peking from 1894 to 1897 was social and worked for the welfare of China through methods of cultural and political reform. From 1897 to 1902, while co-operation of different nationalities was being sought through direct and personal appeal, and then when reaction among the Chinese, culminating in the Boxer uprising in 1900, retarded well-begun efforts, the emphasis was placed on a portion of the second aim. The scheme was then called the International Institute of China, officially sanctioned in 1897 by the Chinese Government and informally re-affirmed in 1902. From 1902 to 1910 the emphasis was placed on the fourth aim. Class-room work along with public lectures was conducted in Shanghai for stimulating Western learning among the governing classes of China. From 1910 to 1914 the emphasis was placed on both phases of the second aim, namely, international and inter-religious good-will. The Great War, thrust into China, has for the moment upset the international aspirations of the Institute supporters, but fortunately not the inter-religious features. In the latter phase, the work of reconstruction may go on at once. Fellowship, mutual regard and sympathetic co-operation among different nationals is the ground for belief that a nucleus may be obtained among various nationals, if not commercially, at least in educational and missionary circles. Probably the first and chief emphasis must be placed on the purpose of helping China out of her many misfortunes and complications. This task is in har-

mony with Article I of the original Regulations. It is purposed to establish an "International Journal" (weekly) along constructive lines and with a conciliatory spirit, emphasizing the good in every nation and religion.

Financial assistance during these years has come chiefly from the Chinese themselves. They have also given official recognition. American assistance comes next, the most conspicuous donor being Mr. William G. Low. Following the Chinese and American contributors come British and Germans. At the outbreak of the Great War it could be said with distinct satisfaction "Every nationality and every religion found in China are represented on the Institute's list of subscribing members." Had it not been for the war this condition of affairs would have remained. It might probably have improved. The war brought misfortune to the Institute just as it brought disaster to China herself. Looking, however, on the whole period of twenty-five years, there is more reason for satisfaction, gratitude and hope than for disappointment or complaint.

The Year's Record

The restricted work of the Institute during the past year has been in the hands of three Chinese, two of whom were once students in the Institute. The "Institute Record" issued monthly has been resumed for the benefit of Chinese friends. The Chinese Exhibit has been maintained, though not as we might have desired under more favorable circumstances. The main buildings have been rented to a Chinese Railway and Mining College which for several years has done excellent work. The business administration of Institute affairs has been conducted by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Y. C. Tong, who during a previous absence of the Director efficiently and faithfullly served the interests of the Institute. Nothing has been done as yet either in China or in

the United States to retain subscribing members or to secure financial support for coming days.

The Director, during his sojourn in the U. S. A., has placed in the hands of able lawyers the matter of securing a charter to succeed the former registry in Hongkong which the Institute on account of its international character petitioned to have withdrawn. To the American Committee, have been added a number who are in sympathy with the Institute aims. It is also purposed to form a Woman's Honorary Advisory Committee consisting in the same way of sympathetic adherents.

The Executive Committee in China during the year has been deprived of the great aid, rendered for many years by one of its most active German supporters. This old resident of Shanghai was subject to repatriation several months after the declaration of armistice and the cessation of war. This and other injustices, perpetrated on German civilians in China and through enforced agency of the Chinese Government, cannot be condoned by men who think rightly in the after days of calm judgment.

In Memoriam

We have a considerable list of those who have passed to the great Beyond. Among the distinguished Honorary Members whose names can no longer appear on our printed list along with Sir Robert Hart, Sir Robert Bredon and Dr. W. A. P. Martin must now be included the name of Andrew Carnegie. Through a suggestion of Dr. Wu Ting-fang Mr. Carnegie was induced in 1911 to contribute $3,000 as his first gift to the Orient. This money was used for the salary of Mr. Charles Spurgeon Medhurst and wife. In appreciation of the gift Mr. Carnegie was elected honorary member of the Institute and Mrs. Carnegie honorary member of the Woman's section or Ladies' International Club.

Of former subscribing members Mr. Yang Shan-teh, Military Governor of Chekiang province, is deceased. From the American Committee the names of Col. E. H. Conklin, Col. David B. Sickels, Mr. Clarence Smith, Mr. William H. Stevens, (American Trading Company), and Mr. Silas D. Webb, (China and Japan Trading Company) have passed away.

Most of these gentlemen had served on the Committee from its beginning in 1899. For their advice, encouragement, and such measure of approval as was possible under changing conditions, the Director expresses warm appreciation.

Personal

The director-in-chief, being absent under compulsion from his duties in China, has tried to help China at a distance through what the great Li Hung-Chang once called "Enlightenment of the American people" as to things Chinese. With the advice of one of the editors of the "New Republic" he has tried to write out in complete detail the war complications which have beset China and the perplexing and misunderstood relationship of China and foreign governments. He has also written articles for New York dailies and for other periodicals as "The Independent", "The Dial", "The Nation", "The Christian Work", "The North American Review", "The Open Court", and "The Journal of International Relations."

Since October 15th, 1918, the Director has given upwards of 90 addresses and sermons. Some special occasions worthy of reference are as follows: Community Thanksgiving service, Clinton, New York, when the passions of war made it hard for some to dwell on thankfulness to God; a Forum meeting in Utica, New York; over a month's supply of the Presbyterian Church in Port Henry, New York, when experiences as a pastor were again enjoyed; a Forum meeting at the Community Church, (Church of Messiah), New York City, and a meeting the same day in "Chinatown", at both of which the au-

dience inspired the speaker; twelve addresses in ten days' time in Boston where different denominations and associations listened to a disclosure of many hidden facts; a Y. M. C. A. gathering in New York; four Presbyterian Churches in New York; two days at the Summer School of Cornell University, when a sermon was preached in the Sunday Chapel, a reception was given by Chinese students, and an address on "Wrongs to China, have they been righted at the Peace Table?" was given to a very diversified audience in the large auditorium; and a Chinese Students' Conference at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, when the Director realized how true as steel are the Chinese as friends.

It is probable that had it not been for suspicions and misrepresentations set afloat by American and Allied Government action in Peking and through newspaper propaganda, more opportunities might have come both through the press and through the public platform. All the more credit is due those who ventured to give a generous hearing. The Director has said very little about his own hardships, but has spoken about the wrongs and misfortunes which have befallen the Chinese nation. There is an increasing number who are beginning to see that perhaps the Director of the International Institute was not far wrong when he counselled that war be kept away from China and that she remain at peace with all nations.

Whether the American Government, *i. e.*, the Wilson Administration, will make any redress for the action of the official agents in China is hard to say. Injustices seem to bear little weight upon the consciences of men, especially the spirits of those who are shaping the world's reconstruction. Whatever our lot, we purpose to issue from the press a statement of facts, which will not be an apology or an "apologia", under the title "My Fight for Democracy in China". This with three other books we hope to see published before returning to China.

[For the benefit of the reader, a resumé is given of the personal collisions with the "powers that be" as recorded in the Reports for 1917 and 1918. In February, 1917, I became proprietor and editor of the "Peking Post." In April, through action of the American Legation, I was recipient of a warrant of arrest for "seditious libel" against the United States Government and President Woodrow Wilson. At the end of June, when the case came into court to be tried (before the United States Court for China), the charge was changed into two of "civil libel", one against Woodrow Wilson and one against Paul S. Reinsch. On my making an explanation, the three cases were dismissed. The fact, however, that I had been put under arrest was sufficient to work injury without the necessity of a conviction. Where 100 knew of the arrest, only 10 learned that the cases were dismissed. Suspicion was stronger than evidence.

In October, under outside pressure, the Peking Government closed down the "Peking Post", but I succeeded in getting a paper started under Chinese management, and which took over the old subscription list along with most of the printers.

November 29 was my birthday, which was celebrated by the highest Chinese officials and others. This brought a rebuke to the Chinese Foreign Office from Ministers of seven Legations.

A little before Christmas (1917) through further action of the American Legation, I was recipient of a writ of deportation, issued by Chief Executive Woodrow Wilson and witnessed to by Chief Justice White. The deportation was ordered at request of the Chinese Government, under secret but powerful pressure from seven Legations. No process of law was allowed under any Court, American or Chinese. I was taken away from my legitimate occupations, and was given free passage on an American transport to Manila, where my deportation ended. Suspicions, however, did not come to an

end. The American Legation worked further injury, instead of according protection, assistance and full rights as an American citizen under the American Constitution.—G. R.]

Looking back to the past, God's leadership, favor and care are gladly recognized. Having the experience from 1894 to 1914 of undertaking a difficult work without guaranteed support or church care, the trials of 1914 to 1919, made conspicuous by a *sui generis* form of deportation, are more easily and cheerfully borne.

Future plans are gradually evolving themselves in the main; the central feature will be a way to help China by constructive work, toward renewing friendliness among creeds and peoples, recognizing truth and goodness wherever found. We will continue to work for "universal peace" and "international conciliation," without the accessory or aid of war, bloodshed, selfishness and hate.

With so much suffering and bewilderment, so many injustices and cruelties throughout the world, and in face of the tremendous task of saving the old and mighty nations of Europe from financial collapse and of keeping the people of Asia from venturing on a crusade of war, plunder and chaos, in the name of liberty and independence, the situation in China seems less hopeless and China's duty to reform less arduous. But for the suffering everywhere, whether mild or serious, let our hearts never grow callous. May our trust in Almighty Love never fail because of the endless struggle of Good and Evil. Allegiance to God is the World's only guarantee of remaining true to man. "And this Commandment have we from Him, 'That he who loveth God, love his brother also'."

GILBERT REID.

[Until returning to China, Mr. Reid may be communicated with at 156 Fifth Ave., New York City, care of Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.]

STATEMENT OF WORKING ACCOUNT

for the half year from April 15th to October 15th, 1919.

RECEIPTS

	Tls.	$	Cts.
Balance at International Bank,.....	138.38		
Rental for Buildings and Residence,.....		2,179	23
Refunded by Dr. Reid for printing *Record*,		100	00
Subscribing Members: Dr. & Mrs. G. Reid,		40	00
Advertisement in Institute *Record*,.....		30	00
Chinese Endowment Fund,.....		24	27

EXPENDITURES

To Debt to S'hai Commercial & Sav. Bank,		117	55
Salaries:			
Chien Woo Sung,.....	240.00		
Chinese Writer, ...	180.00		
Museum Assistant, Mr. Cheng,.....	90.00		
		510	00
Wages:			
Gardener, ...	60.00		
Institute servant, ...	48.00		
		108	00
Interest, ...		10	06
Insurance, ...		110	35
Lighting and Taxes:			
Lights, ...	24.22		
Water tax, ...	8.22		
Building tax, ...	205.06		
Land tax, ...	351.69		
		589	19

Printing and Stationery:			
Printing Institute *Record*,	99.30		
Stationery,	8.85		
		108	15
Postage,		20	00
General Expenses:			
Newspapers,	10.80	10	80
Repairs, etc.,		196	63
Sundries,			90
Part rental from Mr. Rose to Dr. Reid,		162	27
		1,943	90
Balance on hand at S'hai & Commercial Savings Bank,		429	60
Balance on hand at International Bank,	138.38	$2,373	50

(Signed) CHIEN WOO SUNG.
Acting for Director in China.

ASSETS

Land:—			
As per Municipal assessment,		Tls. 80,827.20	
Buildings:—			
As per last Balance Sheet,	Tls. 40,216.35		
Less Depreciation,	" 804.33	" 39,412.02	
Improvements,		" 2,831.45	
Library,		" 5,000.00	
Furniture:—			
	" 1,495.91		
Expenditures during half year,	" 1.44		
	" 1,495.51		
Less Depreciation,	" 74.79	" 1,421.12	

Cash in International Bank, ...	"	138.38
Institute Museum Fund:—		
Cash in Bank, ... " 5,374.71		
Loan to Building Fund, ... " 3,602.22	"	8,976.93
Chinese Endowment Fund:—		
Race Club Debentures, ... " 582.00		
Cash in Bank, ... " 252.09	"	834.09
Marquis Li Hung-chang Fund:—		
Cash in Bank, ...	"	166.90
Total,.....Tls.		139,608.09

LIABILITIES

Institute Museum Fund:—		
Capital account, ...Tls.		8,976.93
Building Fund:—		
Loan from Institute Museum Fund, ...	"	3,602.22
Chinese Endowment Fund:—		
Capital account, ...	"	834.09
Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank		
Overdraft $1,372.25 @ 73,.....	"	1,001.74
Dr. Gilbert Reid,		
Due to him for rent, 3 months,.....	"	80.00
Surplus being Capital Account,.....	"	124,946.21
Total,.....Tls.		139,608.09

Shanghai, October, 15, 1917.

GILBERT REID,
Director-in-chief.

APPENDIX I

Wrong to Bring China into War

(From New York World.)

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The preacher at the University Chapel last Sunday was the Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid of China, Director-in-Chief for twenty-five years of the International Institute of China. He preached on the very unusual subject: "Misrepresentation, suspicion and false accusation bringing about the crucifixion of an innocent and harmless man, the man Christ Jesus."

In the evening he gave an address in Sage Hall on "Wrongs done to China; have they been righted by the treaty of peace?"

He said in part:

"On mere matter of principle, which is the only thing to concern me, a private individual, I reject in toto the settlement reached as to the affairs of China. Even advocates of the Treaty and the League have to acknowledge that China in a moral sense has been badly treated. And yet the treaty confirms wrongdoing. If this was done through the demands of expediency or interest, or out of fear of a veiled threat, this is confession that justice is not the basis of this peace, though made the basis of the war. It is now 'up' to the diplomats of the new era and of a holy cause to link on their love of expediency and their practice of compromise their professed devotion to righteousness and their expectancy of a just and lasting peace.

"There can be no true peace without real reconciliation, or at least an honest attempt to be reconciled. And there can be no reconciliation without the spirit of conciliation and the principles of justice and fair dealing, even to those who have been

our enemies or to those who are too weak to defend themselves and assert their rights. Germany and Austria-Hungary have been as harshly treated as the Russians at Brest-Litovsk, and, strange to say, China has been treated as if she too was an enemy and not an ally and an old friend. We were once told that we must be just to those to whom we do not wish to be just.

"There are two unfortunate circumstances in the latest developments—one, the ill feeling generated between China and Japan, and the other the ill feeling between Americans and Japanese. These are bad results of the peace settlement, or rather of the attempt to adapt an unjust settlement which characterizes the average American, Englishman and also Chinese.

"These interrelations are unfortunate not only because China has been unjustly treated but because we are apt to be unjust also to Japan. Injustice never discriminates. Injustice vents its wrath on one individual or one nation. Now, all the trouble that has come to China is not the sole working of Japan. I have held, and hold to my sorrow, that America was also to blame, though acting innocently and with no selfish purposes, for the part she played in Peking in bringing China into the war, and that the British Government—not the British people—was still more to blame for bringing the European war into Eastern Asia, and for allowing Japan, her ally, to violate the neutral rights of China and so violate the established rules of international law. In cursing Japan so much now, we must not overlook the roots of the trouble.

"I have claimed from the start—and this is where I have differed from so many of the experts—that China would gain nothing by entering the war and having a seat, or rather a footstool, at the peace table. I would be glad indeed for China's sake if my opinion should prove wrong, but thus far I seem to be right—for once. China will get no more than she

would have got by the agreements she made with Japan in 1915. And besides, she has had to lose her right of independent action; she has had to take her orders from Japan and the Allied Nations, who were plotting together against her while professing to be such good friends, and she has been forced to treat the Germans in China in a harsh way, contrary to her own wishes, in order to satisfy the revenge of rivals and belligerents in Europe.

"The Chinese delegates were encouraged to put their trust in Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, the three men who decided everything and acted for everybody. The Chinese were cheered on to present their case against Japan. And yet two of these men had contracted to give Japan all she wanted and to leave China as empty-handed as Germany. The Chinese delegates then began to mistrust the Big Three and turned for help to the United States Senate, like a drowning man clinging to a straw.

"Will the United States Senate be able to reverse the decision made in Paris by the President of the United States? Is the form of sympathy that is being shown to China and the antipathy and suspicion extended to Japan likely to reach a satisfactory solution?

"If Japan has been wrong in her coercive treatment of China, were not the United States, Britain and France wrong in condoning Japan's wrong by incorporating it in a treaty of peace? Was not the act that of compounding a misdemeanor?

"The Chinese may well be bewildered, chagrined, disappointed. They thought they had friends, but these friends have failed them. How is the American Government going to make amends? Is the last state of China worse than the first? Has not American advice from February, 1917, down, been proved faulty?

"In reality this China problem concerns the United States as much as China. Having intermeddled by urging China to

go to war, it is America's business to see that China does not suffer.

"The conflagration had spread throughout Europe. Why think it good to light the fires in Eastern Asia? Where was the sense in advising the Chinese to burn their fingers and then burn up their body politic?

"To use another figure, China was counselled to swim out into the great war stream. She did so, and then found herself in a whirlpool. As she got nearer and nearer to the awful vortex she was told to swim to shore—as if she could. Japan, already safe and sound under the shade of the willows, was chuckling as she heard America, Britain and France cry out to China: 'Get out of the whirlpool, swim to the shore'."

APPENDIX II

Does Might Make Right?

(From The Independent.)

Having directed twenty-five years of my life to the welfare of China, it is with feelings of disappointment that I watch the injury being wrought by outside powers to Chinese national entity, independence and autonomy. The new national spirit of the Chinese people has received a rebuff from the deliberations at the Peace Conference. The high hopes which inspired the Chinese when they entered into war, under American initiative, have been proved to be illusory.

The Chinese, like many others, fancied that Might along with Militarism was to be ruled out at the Peace Conference and that Right and Right alone, was to sit enthroned. The only question to be asked would be, "What *ought* to be done?"

never "What *can* be done?" Strict justice, never policy, expediency, compromise.

And yet the most delicate problem between China and Japan arising from the war was postponed to the end of the negotiations, and was then settled, apparently by the methods of compromise, but after all according to the wishes of Japan. Japan has been one of the Big Five, because of her military strength, and she wins at the Peace Table as against China, because it is expedient to yield to Japan.

This, then, is the chief disappointment—that the 400,000,000 of the Chinese people will have lost heart in the efficiency of righteousness in matters of diplomacy. The Chinese delegates in their published statement say of the Peace Conference settlement: "The Chinese delegation cannot but view it with disappointment and dissatisfaction." How much more so the great mass of the Chinese people whom we desire to instruct as to the superior teachings of Christianity and the superior character of American institutions.

The official statement continues: "Such a virtual substitution of Japan for Germany in Shantung is serious enough in itself, but it becomes grave when the position of Japan in Southern Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia is read in connection with it. Firmly intrenched on both sides of the Gulf of Pe-Chili, the water outlet of Pekin, with a hold on the three trunk lines from Pekin, and connecting it with the rest of China, the capital becomes an enclave in the midst of Japanese influence."

Personally I held the position in China, and still hold it against the outcry of the majority (*i. e.*, of foreigners) that it would have been better for China if German interests in China had been left alone, and not transferred to Japan as part of the spoils of war.

All this is general, but basal. A few specifications, however, will be necessary for forming a clear judgment:

1. When the British Government solicited the aid of Japan

in attacking and subjugating the German-leased territory of Tsingtao, having no effect whatever on the ultimate issues of the European War, it became a duty of the British to see that no wrong be done to China and that redress be made for all wrongs that might arise through the incidents of war. Instead, Great Britain and her European Allies made secret agreements with Japan, confirming her in all German rights and concessions which she had seized on Chinese territory.

2. It was a violation of international law, an infraction of the Hague Convention, when Japan marched her troops across neutral territory of China to attack Tsingtao. Was it not the duty of the Peace Conference to punish Japan for this wrongdoing and to make amends to China in harmony with the new conception of international relationship and the usages of war?

3. The agreements of 1915 made between Japan and China were made under duress from Japan. Even though the Chinese Minister signed the agreements to avoid a war with Japan, was there not some right on China's side when China asked that those agreements be abrogated? Was it to be expected that the Council of Big Three would consent to confirm any such high-handed action of so militaristic a policy?

4. Was China not right when she declared that in going to war with Germany, all treaties between the two countries terminated, and that all German cessions and concessions passed automatically to China, and not by any known law or precedent to Japan or any other outside nation?

5. When the United States urged China to sever relations with Germany and later on to declare war, under the supposition, if not promise, that China would thereby reap great gains, did not a moral obligation henceforth rest on the United States, and especially on President Wilson, to render to China something more than professions of friendship?

6. Was it fair to China for the Big Three to allow Japan,

all by herself, and as distinct from the Peace Conference or the League of Nations, to decide as to the way and the time to retrocede to China the territory of Kiao-Chau, including Tsingtao?

7. Would it not have been nearer to pure right if all the powers, which had forcibly leased territory from China, had agreed to restore all such territory?

8. Is it exactly right to China, after presenting all her appeals or desirata, to be granted nothing?

It may be said that Japan consents to "hand back the Shantung province in full sovereignty to China." I have never heard before that China had ever given up this sovereignty or that Japan had claimed it. This formal utterance is camouflage to make people think that China has gained something in the compromise. All that the Japanese claimed (and even that claim was wrong) was that German railway and mining concessionary rights had passed over to Japan, by "right of conquest."

GTU Library
3 2400 00390 3766

DATE DUE